evercome in regular combat, or it may, by a spark full-ing into its magazine, or by the accident of fire, be put out of the way at any moment. It so, Richmond is at once approachable by gentionly, under an attack from schich it is perfectly and mable and indef satisfy hand forces. Our numerous believes

Business Houses Closing Up-Everybody Selling at Auction-A Melancholy Pic-

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]
The present week will be signalized in the future of Richmond as the prest we de of alection. A larger amount of property, a greater number of stocks of merchanise and a greater variety of goods have been seld at auction during the present week in Richmond toan has ever been known during the same time in the distory of the city. The effect, of course, has been to close a greater insuler of threat of the first class, hardefore leading houses in their several departments of trade, than was ever known to close in a single week.

eral departments of trade, that was ever result of some single week. In closurations has been the necessary result of antilegislation of the State. The blockade proceeds for a house of character from replantating their recks of as, Many of them would have continued open with romants of the stocks they had on hand if they he allowed to take out themses for fractions of the was responding with the size of their stocks, and it themses thus obtained had permitted the goods remains on hand at the end of the fractional term to be then

sold at acction.

But it is said that the recent law of the Legislature forbids the issuing of licenses for less than a year, and that such licenses, under the new law, do not include permission to close out at saction. The year for new licenses commences on the lat of May. Hence the unusually large number of auctions within the last few days, and hence the minanchly number of respectable house of business suddenly closed in all parts of the city.

We suppose a like failing off in the number of licenses taken out is to be observed the oughout the State. In part the fact results, naturally from the war and blockade, but it is due also, in a great degree, to the policy of a law which has, at least, defeated its great end of creating the largest possible revenue.

The City Government Under Martial Law.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

As a matter of public interest we have prepared the following list of government officers having in keeping the welfare and good government of this city. We have also appended, when known, the place of nativity of each:—

Starvation Prices Still Continue.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

With the ramoval of General Winder's tariff the prices of country produce and fish flaw back with a recoil protection to the heavy pressure which had been removed. Sign sold vesterday worming for accents for country produce and a half spound. High as these prices appear, they are not exception in comparison with the prices demanded for b tcher's meat, bacon, and it, according to quality, at between thirty-five neads a half and fifty cents a pound; bacon (hog round) thirty-five cents; common brown sugar, forty cents; and freewood, from country carts, is sold at the rate of weelve dollars a cord. In the way of dry goods, we give few instances—Unble iched cotton is sold at from exercised to the conscience of the dry goods man; bleeched cotton from thirty to forty cents ap yard, coording to the conscience of the dry goods man; bleeched cotton from thirty to forty cents ap yard, sold for sixty-two and a half cents a yard; spool octon, two dollars a dozen; irish linen, from seventy-live cents to ene tollar and a quarter a yard, and domestics at fifty cents a yard.

It this rate, if the country people do not get good pri-

two doins a ward, and a quarter a yard, and domesfity conts a yard.

Is rate, if the country people do not get good pritheir truck, how are they to procure sugar for
ssafras tea or dry goods to clothe their little ones,
y people who have occasion to quake and grumble
prices are those who have nothing to sell; who
salaries that have not been raised, and have
ting to buy. The clerk who goes to market and
ga up, grows ugty, buys a dozen, and goes home
is a cent or two on every article in his shop to
sen." The same course is pursued by the great
bacon and flour merchants, and they need not consemselves about prices. As long as a man has
ticle of prime necessity to sell he is safe; he can
ap with the markets. But with clerks, "locals,"
her salaried gentlemen, we confess things look

Uselessness of Martial Law in Preventing Outrages-General Wise Makes as

From the Richmond Examiner, May 2]
NG ON HORSEBACK—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEST
NO ON HORSEBACK At three clock yesterday afterneon Captain John F. Wren, of the Henrico Terribles, was riding into the eity from Camp Windor, when he was informed that two solidiers on horseback had been firing their pistols and brandishing their asbres on Franklin street, and attempting to ride down several citizens. The rioters having then disappeared, Captain Wren rode back to camp and ordered out a guard of twenty-dive of his troops to hunt down and capture them. The troops separated into squads and acoured the upper part of the city, even as far as the Bacon Quarter Branch, without success. The rioters during this time had fallen back towards the centre of the city, and were amusing themselves tearing up and down Seventh street, and, being joined by a third, performing all sorts of extravagances. One of them charged at and actually leaped his horse into the canal at the foot of Seventh street.

The other two continued their races up and down the street, coastionally fring a pistoi to add zest to the sport, and attempting to ride over every podestrian they entry, not a detective, a pikoman, or muskateer appeared upon the scene to dispute their supremacy, and they might have continued their mad revet until murder had been committed had they not been arrested in mid career by General Wise.

This gentleman, who was passing up Grace street, be-

might have continued their mad revei until murder had been committed had they not been arrested in mid career by General Five.

This gendeman, who was passing up Grace street, between six and seven o'clock, had his attention attracted by the conduct of the rioters. One of them being in the sat of attempting to run down some citizens, and was crying out, "Get out of the way if you don't want to be run over." The rider had stopped his herse in the middle of the street, and was getting out his pistol to shoot him, he said. Genoral Wise, seeing at a giance the condition of affairs—that the men were drunk and intent on mischisf-called on the half dozen citizens present to arrest him, and ran into the street and seized the hand of the man who was about to shoot his horse.

Seeing this, the rioter who had been riding after the citizens, turned his horse, and dashing towards General Wise, made a cut at him with his sabre. General Wise caught the arm of his assailant just as the blow was descending. Mr. George Michard rushed to the assistance of the General, and jumping up behind the rioter tumbled him from his borse and had him. By this time five other citizens had seized and dismounted the other rioter.

The two men were immediately conducted to the Provent Marshall's office by General Wise, Mr. Michard and other citizens. We did not learn their names. We hear that one citizen, from whom we had appeted better things, referred to help to arrest the rioters, and attempting a referred to help to arrest the rioters, and attempting a fewer of the three Provent Marshall and their numerous subsiderias civil and military. Three soldiers, for hours, in the light of day, comment group and noisy outrages in the very heart of this city, and are finally arrested by the interference of citizens without a policeman of any sort making his appearance.

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.)
We learn that Colohel Corcoran, now comment in prison here, has been appointed to a lucrative government office in New York, his wife to receive his salary during his imprisonment. We suppose this has been given Corcoran as a sop for his martyrdom in the Lencoin cause.

imprisonment. We appose this has been given Corroran as a sep for his manty-down in the Lincoln cause.

Prosecution for Counterfolding Confederate Shimplasters.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

CONFEDERATE COUNT—JULGE HALVEUTON.

Geo. Elam, charged with cunterfolding and passing counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes, on or about the 6th of March last, was led to the bas for trial. William W. Crump, Esq., appeared as his counsel, Mr. P. H. Aylett prosecuting.

The accused is about twenty-two or three years of age, about the medium stature, and having an intelligent and decidedly handsome face. He appeared cheerful and in good health. While standing the best part of an hour during the reading of the indictment against him, he looked about in an unconcerned manner, and chowed to bacco with great zest and gusto. At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment he plend not gulley in a loud, clear and confident tone.

Mr. Crump solicited the Court for a continuance of the case until Saturday, station that his own present imperative duties as Judge Advanced of the Court Martial fund been such as to provent his giving that attention to this case which is seriounces demanded.

The Judge stated that, it being necessary to make some distinction or break in this term before entering upon the next term on that day, the 5th of May.

The accused was then handed out and reconducted to prison in the cast of one divide and the court, after the traineaction of some civil business, adported to the term in course.

The palgrapat of Judge Ralyburton, sentencing the

convicted counterfeiter. John Richards, alia: John Richardson, alias Louis Napoisca, to be hung on the 2-h of May instant, has been published in receive in this paper. We have also mentioned the unsuccerful application for a pardon made by the convict's counsel, and stated that the convict, with the s norcus allasses, would certainly be hang on the day indicated in the jurgment of the court. Now, we believe, for reason which we are not at liberty to state, that the execution will be do erred until Elum shall have undergone his trial, and the result been made known.

Mr. John M. Botts—Conditions of His Release.

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.)

We mentioned some days ago that Mr. John Minor Botts, who had been confined for two months on a charge of high treason, had been released on his parole, but stated at the Sue that we were unaquainted with the conditions attached to his parole; we, however, presumed, and so stated, that they were those recision added by the Court of Inquiry. We have since asso tained the exact conditions of his releases. He want to return to his family and make his business arrangements, to take up his abode at some place "in the interior." to be indicated by the Confederate g vertament, hohing no emmanumentation with others than his own family, except on strictly business matters. When his arrangements shall have been completed he is to report himself to the Secretary of War for orders.

Butter a Decided Luxury.

[From the Richmond Exeminer, May 2.]

At the a ction yesterday at Mr. Sampson Jones' grocery store, corner of Ninth and Main streets, butter sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents a pound.

State of the Money Market.

[From the Money Atticle of the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

Specie.—We quote gold and silver at 80 to 100 per cont promium (i) Very little doing.

Bask Norms.—Nearly all Southern bank notes are taken on deposit by our banks. The following are rejected for the want of arrangement to make them current at bank.

GROBALA.—City Bank, Augusta; Mechanics' Bank, do.; Bank of Augusta, Jususane, and Banking Company, all one per cent discount; and Bank of the Empire State, Rome, Georgia; and Northwestern Bank, Ringgold, Georgia, two per cent discount; and Bank of Carendon: Bank of Commerce, Nowing Carendon: Bank of Washington, all one per cent discount.

In the stock sales report of the same paper, North Carolina State bonds (six per cent) are quoted at 1.10, an advance of three per cent, since our last advices.—[Fort Macon has fallen ad interim.]—while confederate bonds are offered at 97.

The Second Parallel of Defence.

JFr m the Richmond Whig, May 6.1

The loss of every scaport city belonging to the colonies compelled Washington to say that where the onemy was in command of the ocean "the defence of the coast is impracticable." Such was his experience, attested by the loss of armies and stores captured whenever exposed to the access of British fleets.

in command or the ocean "the defence of the coast is impracticable." Such was his experience, attested by the loss of armies and stores captured whenever exposed to the access of British fiects.

We have demonstrated the same truth, under very much the same circumstances. We have codeavored to contest the power of the enemy at every point susceptible of defence. That these defences should have been strengthened, or abandoned if untenable against modern projectiles—that the construction of iron-clad boats should have been hastened by the Navy Department—are facts deserving future investigation; but, at the present, we must deal with the situation which presents uself.

The coast defence has not been without good effect. We have introduced large military stores, and we have compelled the enemy to incur on immense addition to their expenditures. We now retire within our second parallel of defence. We withdraw troops from untenable positions; the enemy felaches troops to coupy them. We fail back to a healthier region; the enemy succeeds to the burning sun and deadly fevers which guard the coast. We can concentrate our columns with comparatively short marches; the chemy must savance with weakened columns and increased labor.

We withdraw from the reach of their flest, scarcely less formidable then their army, and then compel the enemy to cope with us where his admitted advantages are reduced nearer to equality.

Khould we gain a victory near Richmond or at Corinth, it will be impossible that the nemy should fall back to his gundants, in time to examp the consequence of defeat. We shall in such a case gain a great deal that has heretofore been lost by joining ballet near water lines.

We have fought the enemy on hir own ground (**), let him now meet us on ours. Lat him conquer the vast spaces of the confederacy. Lat him keep his columns together to avoid surprise, and he can inflict comparatively little figury except upon the track of his progress. Lat him allow his men to wander over the country, and they will be su

off in detail.

Hitherto the invasion has been comparatively midfout prication to the enemy. When they quit the water and advance into the interior, their totle and danger commence. Look at the army of Banks. It has been in the Valley of Virginia for more than two moeths, and it has not approximately and the contract of the contract commence. Look at the army of Banks. It has been in the Valley of Virginia for more than two moeths, and it has not yet penetrated more than one hundred miles. It dreads ambushes, flack attacks or a less of communication. It has been held in check by the small command of Jackson which confronted it at Kearnstown. The invaders have abandoned the greater part of Northwestern Virginia for similar reasons. The state of the roads and the difficulty of substiting a large army from the rear readers the progress of invasion slow and cautious.

cautions.
Having, therefore, reduced our coast defences and withdrawn our army, we are confident that the succession of duasters is broken. We may now look to equal and deeperate combats, weakening the enemy at every step, and convincing him that freemen defending their homes are invincible.

Investment of Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 5.]

Some mouths ago a Northern paper stated that it was the purpose of the Yankees to put into execution Napoleon's tactics for the reduction of Ulm, and reduce Richmond without a battle. All the arrenues to it were to be occupied, all supplies cut off, so that it would be compelled to fall without a blow, or if a fight took place at all, on their own terms. In pursuance or this programme, Burnside was to take possession of the North Carolina Railroad; the Penissula to be strongly occupied; the Rappahannock to be held in the same way; Banks to advance up the valley and threaten the Ora ge Railroad, and the canal at some point above Scattsville; the Cheat Mountain army to advance upon Rockbridge and North

Mountain army to advance upon Rockbridge and North river and Lynchburg. These various advances being established and maintained, the only remaining avenue would be the Eurylle road, which, of course, would speedily follow the fate of the rest.

This was the substance of the statement. We are glad to know that our government is fully advance of it, and prepared to baffle the designs of the enomy. Especially, with reference to the meditated attacks on the canal from Staunton and through Rockbridge, the simplest preparations have been made. At the points threatened by greater forces we hope our authorities are equally ready. The coil of the anaconda must be broken, and it cannot be done too soon.

An Invocation.

[From the Richmond Whig May 6.]

As the public anxiety is wrought up at present to an extreme pitch relative to the military events that are expected hourly to occur, we hope that the government will promptly make known to the people whatever information it may receive about the results of the great battles that may be fought at the several points where the confidencia and federal armies are confronting one another. Any conceivent will be construct as indicative of deacter of the worst kind and the public mind will be more painfully affected than it could possibly be by a knowledge through official channels of the real truth.

An Excusable Indulgence in Rhetoric.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 6.]

THE WAR.

Important events are come to the birth, and the waiting, auxious solicitude which penesses the public mind, is not favorable for audience to other themes. And upon the pending battles the thought of which now engages the concern of the country, conjecture would be but mockery. The foture in about to throw open her gates, and great events to stalk forth. We attend the development with the sensibility which the occasion evokes: and we suspend the conflict of opinions and the balancing of speculations, to listen in elience to the sentence of fate and the logic of accomplished results.

ment with the seministic which the occation evokes: and we supposed the conflict of cylinders and the balancing of speculations, to listen to thisten to the total of a constituted rounding of the logical of accomplished rounding.

The Rebel Press Adding the Defamers of General Includings.

[From the Richmond Disputch, May 7.]

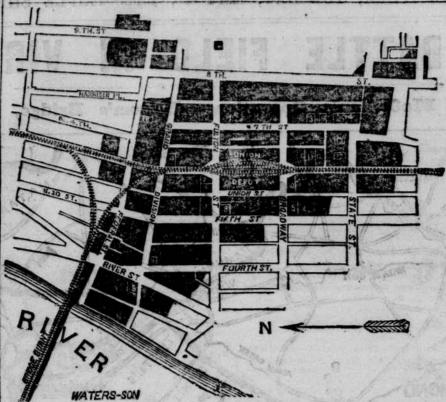
ULM AND RICHMOND—BONATARTE AND WICKELLAN.

The Wide says a Northern paper proclaims the intention of McCiellan to seize at the communication is adding to this city, out off the supplies, shut up our armies as Mack was shut up at tim, and take them, all without a battle. This is very great tolk, and it is probably sugarant of the supplies, shut up our armies as many controlling to the complete the supplies, which this processing to the company as he advances. We hope, powered thing are adopted, and that we shall have one signifies at least before we shall be catterily shut up.

In the meantime Richmond cannot be made a Mack and General McCiellan at all we are unable to see how these metamorphoses can be effected, we ment be all thus far, General Johnston be made a Mack and General McCiellan at warment admires can hardly claim anything Najoleonic for his tactics. Of all the work while the server to any form in months. He has always the values army for mine months. He has always the values army for mine months. He has always the values army for mine months. He has always the values army for mine months. He has always the values of the months of the months of the proclemation to his troops, started at the months of the proclemation to his troops, started at the work will be appeared by the proclemation to his troops, started at the contrast than that which his operations before the months of the proclemation to his troops, started at the proclemation to his troops, started at the proclemation of the proclemation to his troops, started at the proclematic proclematic and the proclematic proclemation to his troops, started when the proclemation to his troops, started at the proclematic proclemat

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN TROY.

Map of the Burnt District --- Forty Acres of Buildings Destroyed.



1.—Gurley's Building. 2.—Johnson's Block. 3.—Soutch Presbyterian Church. 4.—Sixth airest Presbyte rian Church. 5—Union House. 6—Fulton House. 7—Tremont House. 8—North Baptist Church. 9—Home Mission. 10—Broadway House. 11—Sheldon & Groen's Foundry. 12—Lown's Carriage Shop-13-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 14-Ida Terrace. 15-Washington Hall. 16-Troy City Bank 17-Orphan Asylum. 18-Church Asylum.

17—Orphan Asylum.

18—Church Asylum.

his flotilla to the shores of "porfidious Aiblen." He learned that Vilaneuve had been defeated and chased into Cadis by a British squadron under Admiral Calder, and that he was there closely blockaded. He saw that his grand scheme of invasion was frustrated. For half an hour he gave way to a paroxysm of rage. At the end of that time he recovered himself, and instantity took his resolution. Anatria and Rusela had joined with England in a fourth coalition against France. Anatria had already invaded Bayaria, and forced the Elector to fly with his army to the nouth of the Danube. He determined to transfer the war to the banks of the banghe. He issued orders instantly for the camps at Boulogne and Ambistones and those in Holland to the broken up. These troops commenced their march across the whole length of France, about the middle of September, and wars on the Rhine by the 23th. They had marched five bundred miles in the interval, and they had no steam to help tham. On the 25th Napoleon himself arrived at Straeburg, and the same day the French crossed in five columns at different places on the river. A portion of them manceuved before the Black Forces, in front of Um, to persuade Black that they mean it to approach him in that direction. The others crossed the Danube, united with Marmont and the Bavarians, and with Bernadotte, and marching down the river, the whole recrossed to the side they were originally on, and placed themselves between Mack and Viennes. Mack had averal divisions stationed in his rear. They were all successively attacked by overwhelming forces, and either driven in or captured. He then dreve in all his remaining forces to Um, and on the 16th of October, ten days after the first blow of the campaign, surrendered to the number of thirty thousand. As many had already been loss in his various actions that had taken place.

Such is the difference between Um and Richmond, between Napoleon the first had the naturated hies to the him to the other than the surface h

at Loggerheads-Message of Governor

On the sixth day of Mar Governor Latcher, of Virglia, sent in a communication to the Legislature of that State in relation to the conscription law. As will be seen, he propounces it it unconstitutional.

State in relation to the conscription law. As will be seen, he pronounces it it unconstitutional.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7]

KIRCHING DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN OF HIM SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES—Since your adjournment the Confederate Congress have passed a conscription bill, which relieves the General Assembly, in agreat measure, from the necessity of further legislation in regard to military matters. This bill divests the State authorities of all control over the troops of Virginia and vests in the Confederate government the power to enrol all persons between the ages of eighton and thirty-five, organize them, commission the officers, call them into service, and dispose of them in such manner as they may deem advisable.

It is my deliberate occuvication that this act is enconfilmed, but, taking into consideration the peculiar condition of affairs existing at the time of its passage, I forbar to debate the question at present. When the war is ended we can discuss these questions, and so settle them as to preserve the rights of the States. Harmony, unity and conciliation are indispensable to auccess now, and I will, as the Executive of the State (protesting against it as an infringement of State rights), acquience in its passage, and respectfully and earneally urge upon our people, as I have uniformly done, a prompt and cheerful response to its requirements. Drive the invader from our soil, establish the independence of the Southern confederacy, and then we can mark, clearly and distinctly, the line between the Hou. Alexander H. Stephens and the committee appointed by our late State Convention, was ratified by the two governments, the absolute direction and exclusive control of our military affairs has been confided to the Confederate government. The State authorities have had no power to direct military movements or in any way to control the disposition of our troops. This arrangement was desumed accessary to escense recently; but instead of discouraging or dispiriting our people, they s

gated, the work will be helf accomplished. A people such as we are, resolved to be free, can never be reduced to slavery.

After stating, in direct controversion of the history of the past few menths, that "there is no cause for gloem or despondency" on the part of the rebels, the Governor deals in the following chimera:—

Our policy ment be changed. We must make this a war of invasion, and we must push it with a zeal and energy equal to that exhibited your will exomy. Maryland must be redeemed. Accomplish this, and the way will be opened to the invasion of the North; and as we progress thousands of armed men will arise on all sides, who will mest cheorfully unite their destinies with ours, and will cordially co-operate in carrying our flag to those sections in which it has not yet been seen. We must increase our forces in the Valley of Virginia. Jackson must be largely reinforced. He must have the power to clear out the valley and make attacks at points in the enemy's territory most likely to inflict upon him the severest retribution. An invasion of their territory will bring the Northern people to their senses, and will enable them to feel and appreciate the disadvantages and evils of a war such as they have so unnecessarily brought upon the country. They must be made to feel these before we can hope for a permanent peace, and the sooner they are made to feel them the scorer peace will come.

Lat our Generals lave an adequate force to loces the tyrant's grasp upon Maryland, relievy her subjugated people, and enable them to unite with these whose interests and institutions are identical with their own. This done, and those them to unite with these whose interests and institutions are identical with their own. This done, and the translate of the Confederacy.

Another resolt of not loss practical importance will red ev. The treatenable organization gatten up at Wh elling will fall. The donning of the layai (thoses

Another result of her toos process any content of the treatment of organization gutten up at Wheiling will fall. The dominion of the law will be guin but in that part of the State, and the layar of the state, and the layar of the state, and the layar of the state of the state, and the property. This is a result greatly to be down a sind the policy which promises it accessablishment is weathy of a tool.

North will be disserved, and our government established upon an enduring basis.

We have an important work before us—important to ourselves and not less important to posterity. We have a great object in view—an object which should be cherished by all—the establishment of liberty and freedom and independence for the South. Our success will accomplish great results for our own people, and unless I am greatly deceived, our example will have its influence, sooner or inter, in bringing about the overthrow of the Lincola despotism.

am grasily deceived, our example will have its influence, scorer or later, in bringing about the overthrow of the Lincoln despotism.

And finally, we cannot prosecute this war and support our own and the army of the enemy within the limits of the Southern confederacy. We have the mann in abundance for the support of our own army, no matter to what extent it may be increased. We must invade the enemy's country, and force him to subsist his army at home by compelling its withdrawal from our section. Our advent into Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, will introduce us to a people whose sympathics are with us, and who will extend to us aid and comfert. New Orleans has failen. This is one of our principal points for supplies, and this in the hands of the enemy, a change in our policy is randered accessary, and it should be made without delay. A moment lest now can never be regained. The past is gone—wisely improve the present, and the future will be safe.

Alluding to the loss of save property the Governor speaks as follows:—

The loss to the citizens of Virginia in the item of slave property alone far exceeds the loss from the destruction of cotton or any other species of property during the war. Countles in Virginia have been overrun, containing an aggregate slave population of 80,728 by the late census, and which, at a moderate valuation, is worth, in round numbers, 346,000,000. Such a less should not be permitted to fall upon a people if it can by any proper means be prevented.

If, therefore, our officers, when there is reason to be-

numbers, \$45,000,000. Such a less should not be permitted to fail upon a people if it can by any proper means be prevented.

If, therefore, our officers, when there is reason to babelius that they will be compelled to abandon a position, would notify the owners of slaves to remove them, or report them at camp for the performance of such service as may be assigned to them, a most severs less in this particular property would be avoided.

HOW THE MASSIS "ROBH" TO THE AID OF DAYS AND CO. I call your attention to the defects in the laws relating to exemptions. If conclusions can be drawn from the reports that have been made to the Adjutant General, we have too much reason to believe that in many instances the law has been grossly abused, and multitudes have been released from military service who have no just elain to exemption. The applicants have been allowed to select the physicians who were to examine them, and it has been no unusual sight to see the court houses occupied by physicians receiving fees for furnishing certificates of "disability." The certificates thus obtained when presented to the boards, in most instances, have been taken as sufficient to justify the exemption of the applicant. These applicants abould be re-exemined by a disintersated surgon, who is not to receive fees, and who should be sworn before he enters upon the discharge of his duties. All men capable of doing so, are equally bound to render military service, and all should be willing to render it at a time like the present.

I communicate herewith a report from Brigadier General Charles Dimmuck, which shows the issues of arms, accountements, &c., since the list day of November last, by the Virginta Ordnance Department. The report has sent the propert shows that issues of armity and surged their training discovering and all should be a surged.

eral Charles Pimmeck, which shows the issues of arms, accoutrements, &c., since the 1st day of November last, by the Virginia Ordinance Department. The report shows that we have issued thirty-nine pieces of artillery, six and twelve-pounders, and sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four small arms.

The balance of the message is devoted to purely local affairs, and concludes as follows:—

There is much misunderstanding with regard to the sentiments and position of our people in Western Virginia; and it would be unpardonable in me to permit this occasion to pass without vindicating them in the eyes of my countrymen of the Southern confederacy. A decided majority of the people of Western Virginia sentained the ordinance of the convention declaring the secession of Virginia. Several votes have been since taken, under the direction of the usurped government at Wheeling, and in no single instance have more than one third of the voting population been found at the polis. Let these significant facts go to the world as a vindication of this people against their loyalty and fidelity. Northern power has crushed them for the present, but the day is coming when that section of our State—rich in mineral resources, fertile in soil, genial in climate and abundant in all the creal productions—will be made to bow in humble submission to the majesty of the law, and will rejoice at the opportunity to share again with us in the glorious name of Virginian. Respectually, JOHN LETCHER.

name of Virginian. Respectully, JOHN LETCHER.

The Tobacco in Richmond to be Destroyed.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]

Is his been deemed advisable, in case a necessity should arise for the destruction of the manufactured tobacco now stored in this city, that it should all be gathered together in certain prescribed warehouses, so that its destruction might certainly be assured if we are ever so unlucky as to have a visit from the Yankee vandals. When this course was determined on, all owners were notified that they could remove their tobacco from the city, but would not be permitted to spread it about in small lots for the purpose of retaining it here and evading the order respecting it. Yesterday Assistant Provost Marshal Aiexander caused a lot of it to be seized which was being distributed in the wrong way.

Purchase of Cotton on Foreign Account.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]
We append below a letter just addressed by the Department of State in answer to an inquiry by a Southern firm whether cotton purchased on foreign account would be treated as exempted from the general law which declares that all cotton shall be destroyed when it is about to fall into the hands of the enemy:—

CONTRUMNATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATES, RICHMOND, May 6, 1862.

Messrs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, May 6, 1862.

GENTISMEN—I have your letter of 20th ult., in relation to purchases of cotton for persons residing in foreign countries. I know no law which prohibits the purchase of cotton on foreign account, but I am not aware of any law or reason of policy which should induce this government to extend to property thus purchased greater protection than is extended to that of our own citizens. It is the settled determination of the government to allow no cotton to fall into the hands of our enemies, as it is perfectly well known that they would selze and appropriate to themselves all cotton they could find, without regard to ownership. If your correspondents buy cotton they must expect to share the same risks as are incurred by our own citizens. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Socretary of State.

Forty-Two Deserters from the Rebels.
[From the Richmond Dispatch.]
HEADQUARTERS, RECEUTING STATION,
FOURTH ALABAMA RE-INMENT VOIS., 100 Main street.

The following no	med mon have der	serted from this s
pprehension:-		
M. T. Kerns.	Jas, M. Clusky. John Sheridon.	Wm. Johnson.
Thos. Parker.	Jas. Broderick.	John Riley. John Henderson
Wm. Roseh.	Wm. Johnson.	Chas. Crawford.
las, Cavannaugh.	Daniel C. Murry.	John McDonald.
Samuel Davis. George Wildey.	FranklinMay berry Geo. J. Smith.	Jas. Gorman. Jas. Drew.
Andrew Scott.	Jao Martin Shelton	
John McCann.	John J. Ford.	Robert Johnson.
Wm. S. Douglass.	James Ghoy.	Geo. Douglass.
Chas. Hoyd.	John Anderson,	John R. Taylor, Wm. Smith,
Dies. Kearte.	Horace Harris.	John Gray.
Win. H. Royster.	Geo. Williams.	Jno. Thomas.
		M. B. THAVIS.

M. B. THAVIS,
Volunteers, The Effect of Conscription.

mity. The following, which we clip from among many others of a like character, is not the most conclusive testimeny to that effect—

From the Richmond Despatch, May 7].

First Pollans Readen—I will pay \$50 reward for the a cest an iddivery to Capt. Alexander, Assistant Frovat Marshal, at Richmond, of each of the following described persons, who have described from my compony, Guinna a Station, Caroline county, Va., viz.—

Henry Carponter, aged nineteen years, five feet eix and a half inches high, has black heir, hazel eyes, light complexion, full face, small chin, projecting teeth, and has a scar on the let thumb.

M. C. Hoxter, aged twenty-one years, about five feet it is inches high, has brown lair, blue eyes, ruddy co molexion, and is bread shouldered and squarely built. Wallace Wilson, is aged nineteen years, about five lest three inches high, has dark hair, dark complexion, and is said-ndility built.

Geo ge Cauley, aged twenty three years, six feet one

is ad addily blitt.

Geo ge Casley, aged twenty three years, six feet one and a hid inches high, has brown hair, hazel eyes, slight moust che, and round features.

Augustus Rusketth, is aged eighteen years, five feet seven and a haf inches high, has high thrown hair, hazel eyes, fair complexion, and is slightly made.

Juo. Wm. Bell, is aged twenty years, five feet eight and a haff inches high, has black hair, hazel eyes, radiy or mplexion, full round face, and was raised in Henrico counts.

hmond at this time.
GREENLER DAVIDSON, Captain Letcher Artillery.
The Collegeing men having deserted from the Fift The following men having deserted from the Fifty inth Virginia regiment, the usual reward of thirty did its is hereby offered for their apprehension and deliv Company A, Captain Boswell—Robort Puryear, A. D.

Brommell.

Company C, Captain Smith—Jes. Atnott, M. B. Sims, Klijah Hester, Thomas Mills, A. J. Bibb.

Company D, Captain Patterson—Wm. B. Brown.

Company F, Captain Ruchardson—Win. Perry.

Company H, Captain Michis—Klias Morris, Dennis Shiffet, Overton Shiffet, Lineus Shiffet, Smith Shiffet, Jino. Ballard. "lard.

By order of Colonel Stuart, Colonel Commanding Fifty.

Eth regiment Yirginia Volunteers.

W. H. OTEY, Adjutant.

A Very Suggestive Paragraph.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]
The following order of a letter from Hon. Geo. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, sets at rest all doubts as to the position of Marylanders under the Conscription active Confederate States of America, War Berarment, Rusmono, May 1, 1862.

Capt. R. C. Smill, Company C. First Maryland regiment, care of Major J. A. Weston, Richmond, Va.:—

Fin—in reply to your letter of the 22d ult., you are respectfully informed that the Maryland companies are not subject to conscription, and will go out of service when their term of enlistment expires. Your obedient servant, GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War. This applies to all Marylanders, as shown by the following extract from another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 26:—

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., you are respectfully informed that Marylanders are not subject to the Conscription act.

the Conscription act.

Q. W. RANDOLPH, Socretary of War.

By this desiston all twelve months' Marylanders so
have been re-collited under compulsion, are entitled to the
discharge or transfer, and all who have re-entisted volu
tarify have still the privilege of electing the company
regiment which they will join.

Great Want of Arms In Virginia.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.]

Headquarters Ondward Dispatch, May 7.]

Richmond, Va., Match 28, 1862.

This department is desirous of purchasing arms front those parties having good double barrel shot gons, sporting and kind of secapons that will be useful in the fact. These arms will be fairly appraised on their dilvery in Richmond, and payments will be promptly made. Agents heretofore collecting State arms for the department are requested to collect and forward the private arms as promptly as possible.

O. DIMMOCK, Colonel of Ordnance of Virginia.

Union Prisoners to be Released from Richmond.

[From the Richmond.

An order has been issued to send off, under flag of trues, as soon as arrangements can be made by General Huger, every Yankee prisoner, the same being four hundred and seventy-nine, now in our hands in this city. Considering the high price and increasing scarcity of provisious, this order seems eminently well timed. The prospect of a speedy release had the most exhibitaristing effect on the tamates of the Libby prison. When we passed the building last evening the prisoners were singing and, whistling like a cage full of micking birds. Yankee Doodle was, of course, the favorite melody.

Arrival of an English Noblemen at the Rebel Capital.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 1.]

The Earl of Dunmore, who ran the blockade in the steamer Nashville, on her last inward trip, arrived in this city on Tuesday, and is stopping at the Exchange Rotel. The Earl will spend a few days in Richmond, and then leave for Canada, via Norfolk and Foutress Mouroe. He says the Nashville brought twenty tous of powder, seven thousand Enfeld rides, and a great number of blankets and shoes.

The Richmond Dispatch contains advertisements of goods for sale received from the auction houses of Charleston, Savannah and New Orienns; also 100,000 envelopes, imported directly from foreign ports.

The provest marshal complains that Richmond is the grand depot for the reception of all the scoundreds in the confederacy. There are probably over one hundred men at large, evading search, who have joined saveral companies and taken the bounty, besides selling themselves as substitutes—advanturers from all parts of the confederacy.

substitutes—advanturers from all parts of the contensracy.

The ladies of Richmond and surrounding country are
urged to send Dr. Feachy, at the Globe Hospital, all the
old linen and muslin rags that they can spare.

Lioutenant R. M. Booker has been appointed Assistant
Proyest Marshal of Richmond, vice Captam J. C. Maynard.

Braham Van Dorn was arrested by the Proyest Marshal and committed as a suspicious person. Van Dorn,
who is a Northern man by birth, was trying to make his
way to Pre-lericksburg.

San Francisco, May 8, 1862. Sailed, steamer Sonora, for Panama, with 120 passengers and \$220,000 in treasure for New York and \$170,000

or England.

The Hong Kong Press of March 31, received per ship antom yesterday, contains the following summary

rebellions in progress in China—Torpeng's, the rebellion of the canal men at Yang-Tohoo, north of the Yang tse-Kiang river, the same who murdered the missionaries Parker and Holmes, and the robellion near Thibet, from which it is urged that the Tartar dynasty is being driven to the wall. The Torpengs, who took Nungpo, maintained their agreement with the foreign Consuls to respect private property, and so much confidence has been instilled that the foreign trade has doubled in importance. An imperial expedition is talked of at Chusan, and an attempt at retaking Ningpo.

The imperialists have been attacking Nankin, and hold

possession of the river, except the fort, cutting off sup-plies at Shanghae. Up to the 23d of March the Torpengs and been driven back, but are desolating the surrounding country.

The rabel papere and bear with their people speaks. Mrs. Harters to be kept in prigod for a new trial.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN TROY.

Five Hundred and Seven Buildings Destroyed.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE MOSTLY BURNED

ESTIMATED LOSS \$3,000,000.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

LOSS OF LIFE. ac.,

The largest fire that ever visited the city of Troy of curred on the 10th inst.

It communed on the railroad bridge, and is supposed to have been kindled by sparks from one of the locome During the conflagration some cight parsons perished

in the flames and a number of others were injured.

The less is estimated at about three millions of dellars which is covered to the amount of one million by insu-

The city of Troy is one of the most enterprising com erelal and manufacturing places in this State, It boantifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, six miles above Albany, and at the head of steam

bort navigation. The bridge, which was mostly destroyed, was the first structure spanning the Hadson on its navigable course. It consisted of two separate parts, adjoining each other—one being used for carriages and foot passongers, the other for railroad trains. When the railroad portion was added, a few years ago, the bridge was out fered to intervene between the east and west branches of

the river. This precaution prevented the loss of onehalf the bridge, whereas its total destruction would have resulted but for the two or three hundred feet that inter-From the bridge, as we learn from the Troy Times, the fire spread to the city, and when the stores on River street first caught fire, a mass of smoke was wafted into Franklia square that, eddied by the gale, fairly dark-

ened the beavens. For a few moments the sky was of almost a midnight darkness, and objects that were but few paces distant could with difficulty be discorned It was at this point that the fire cut through the city The estimate is that between forty and fifty acres were

burned over in a diagonal direction across the city, the ocality of which will be seen on the map. The most terrible feature of this awful calamity is the

the fire occurred at midday, and when peor le were best prepared to guard against its ravages, so rapid and ter-

prepared to guard against its ravages, so rapid and torrific was the spread of the flames, and so great the
panic, excitement and conf-sion which prevailed, that
several persons were overtaken and hemmed in by them,
and, unable to escape, perished.

Probably the fl at person burned to death was Mr.
Thomas O'Donnell, an aged blind man, living with his
sens on Green street, above Grand Division. The youngmen were out in pursuit of their usual avocations, leaving him also in their apartments. When the fire came,
there were none to look for the highess blind man in the
confusion—it was impossible for him to escape—and his
dead body was bursed in the ruins. It had not been
recovered up to noon.

The case of Mr. Ramsom Haight, son of William D.
Height, is peculiarly distressing. He appears to have
been walking in Seventh street white the fire was raping
in that locality. The probability is that a change of wind
surrounded him with a dense volume of smoke, which
suffounded and strangled him, and be fell and was burned
to death in the street. The blackened remains were
found about four o'clock yesterday attentoon, and were
taken in charge by Coroner Hall. It was not until late as
night that they were identified as those of Mr. Haight,
having been recognized from a key, ring and pencil
which were in possession of deceased.

Dr. Zenas Cary, one ofour oldest physicians, lived, with
his aged wife, at No. 29 Grand Division street. The flames
attacked their promises wery seen after the railroad bridge
had burned. The ductor was much excited, and remained on his premises so long that he was overlaken by
the flames. His fathut wife tried to eavelying and they
the flames. His fathut wife tried to eavelying and they

feature of this case is the fact that Mr. Urane's ramily as away from the city, and there are no means of communication with them.

White the fire was in progress, several small children from the upper part of the city—above Federal street—took rofuge at the residence of Mrs. S. W. Dana, on Fifth street, below Grand Pivision. Thither the fire pursued them, and it was found necessary that they should seek some other point of safety. In doing so two or three of them were badly burned while passing through the walls of flame. One, a little daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, was taken, herribly burned, to the office of Dr. Bless, or

some other point of safety. In deling so two or three of thom were hadly burned, its the office of Dr. Bless, as taken, herribly burned, its the office of Dr. Bless, as taken to the hospital during the afternon, suffering from taken to the hospital during the afternon, suffering from the rame family are at the hospital, and, it is thought cannot survive.

Mrs. Murray lived on Righth street, just below Fulton. When her residence took fire her first care was for her children, five in number. They were all got out, and removed to places of safety. Those theying been cared for, Mrs. Murray returned to look after her clothing. The last that was seen of her she was going into a back room of her dwelling. It is supposed the floor, which was on fire, gave way under her, and she was burned to death there. Mrs. Murray's husband is in the service of his country as a volunteer.

While some gentlemen were this morning looking over the ruins of a building just below Prescott's row, they found the undistinguishable remains of what were evidently two human beings. It was subsequently ascertained that the sahes were those of a woman maused Mary Dunleo and her child. The furniture had all been removed from Mrs. Dunlop's house, and she went back to get her child. The farms chead tham in, and they were burned together. Mrs. Dunlop was thirty-two years old. Her child was an infant of twenty months. It is thought that the poor woman was under the ludiuence of liquor. Mrs. Dunlop had three other child's an, who escreed.

It is probable that there were other faitlites, of which we have not learned.

One of the gaddest features of the whole affair is the many families which have been burned out in the stroets divested of the worldy possessions necessary for comfort. The city is filled with people wandering about without the means of keeping themselves and familias from starvation, to say nothing of a shelter for their unhampy heads. This fact certainty calls for some measures on the part of our citizens for their relief. We understand,

steamers Brother Jonathan, Oregon and Panama have arrived from Oregon and British Columbia within two days, bringing \$220,000 in treasure. Dates are of the Th and 5th. Portland and Victoria are crowded with strangers, just arrived from California, on the way to the minus.

The best informed men believe one-half the population of Oregon would spend the aummer in Salmen, contiguous to the minus. The best informed men believe one-half the population of Oregon would spend the aummer in Salmen, contiguous to the mining regions; 2,000 men had already reached these diggings. There flour of all kinds and provisions were worth enormous prices. Gold was believed to be abundant over a great extent of territery.

The British Columbia mining season is opening unusually large, and people were anticipating for that country are repatition of the times of 1849 in California. Miners were rushing to Carlboo faster than needed. Supplies would be sent. Soven hundred and fifty people have left fash Prancisco this week by the only steamers that sailed for Oregon. Emigration is that direction fully equals the means of transpriation, and will doubtless increase for weeks to come.

Private correspondence per Phantom, from Hong Kong, March 31, says the Reconnoissance arrived on the 20th from San Francisco, Dringing dates from the Athanic State to February 5. Our last advices per mail via Sues were to the 30th of January. In future we shall depend on vessels from your pert for latest home nows.

By the last steamer from Shanghes we were advised to February 5. Our last advices per mail via Sues were to the morder of her busedan, and released from yielean last depend on vessels from your pert for latest home nows.

By the last steamer from Shanghes we were advised to february 5. Our last advices per mail via Sues were to the morder of her busedan, and released from yielean last depend on the perturbation of a steam navigation company on the Yang-Lee Kang, with a capital of \$1,500,000